

No. 23.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.,
May 2, 1855.

SIR: Permit me to call your attention to some facts which I do not feel myself altogether at liberty to remain silent upon.

At the last semi-annual conference of the Latter Day Saints, a large number of missionaries were nominated to go and preach to the Indians, or Lamonites, as they are here called. Now, since my arrival in this Territory, I have become satisfied that these saints have, either accidentally or purposely, created a distinction, in the minds of the Indian tribes of this Territory, between the Mormons and the people of the United States, that cannot act otherwise than prejudicial to the interests of the latter. And what, sir, may we expect of these missionaries? There is perhaps not a tribe on the continent that will not be visited by one or more of them. I suspect their first object will be to teach those wretched savages that they are the rightful owners of the American soil, and that it has been wrongfully taken from them by the whites, and that the Great Spirit had sent the Mormons among them to help them recover their rights.

The character of many of those who have been nominated is calculated to confirm this view of the case. They embrace a class of rude and lawless young men, such as might be regarded as a curse to any civilized community. But I do not wish to excite prejudice or encourage feelings of hostility against these people. On the contrary, I think such a course would be unwise and impolitic. They always have and ever will thrive by persecution. They know well the effect it has had upon them, and, consequently, crave to be persecuted. It is due to many of them, however, to say that they are honest in the belief that they are the only Christians on earth, and that God is about to redeem the world from sin and establish His millenium. It is possible, too, that many of them are loyal in their feelings to the United States, but, perhaps, this cannot be said of many of their leaders. But time will convince many of them of their errors; many of their prophecies must come true in a few years, or doubt will take the place of sanguine hope, and will do more to relax their energies and weaken their strength than anything else could do at this time.

My object in writing is to suggest that the attention of all superintendents, agents, and sub-agents, and all other loyal citizens residing or sojourning in the Indian country, be called to this subject, that the conduct of these Mormon missionaries be subjected to the strictest scrutiny, and that the thirteenth and fourteenth sections of the "*Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers,*" be properly enforced.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GARLAND HURT,
Indian Agent for Utah.

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—In proof of the facts before stated, I would say that I have had great difficulty in procuring an interpreter, though there are many persons in the Territory who speak the Indian language, but they were all nominated as missionaries, and I was forced to the humiliating necessity of imploring the clemency of his excellency Brigham Young to permit one of them to remain with me. I never saw any people in my life who were so completely under the influence of one man.

G. H.

No. 24.

Memoranda for Secretary of the Interior.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
August 15, 1855.

In the letter from this office to you of the 10th ultimo, transmitting a copy of a letter from Agent Hurt, respecting the contemplated movements of Mormon missionaries among the Indians of Utah, and the Indian tribes generally, it was my purpose to have made the subject embrace the Indians generally, although by oversight it was confined to the tribes in Utah, for the agent states that, "There is perhaps not a tribe on the continent that will not be visited by one or more of these missionaries."

As the subject was deemed important, it was presented for your consideration and advice, with a view to the soundness of the policy of instructing the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents throughout the Indian country to watch with an eye of vigilance the movements of the Mormons, and in case their efforts, under the guise of missionary labors, should tend to create a spirit of insubordination among the Indians averse to the interests of the government, that they immediately notify the department.

The intercourse act of 1834 provides, section 13, "That if any citizen or other person residing within the United States or the territory thereof, shall send any talk, speech, message, or letter to any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, with an intent to produce a contravention or infraction of any treaty, or other law of the United States, or to disturb the peace and tranquility of the United States, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two thousand dollars." And the last clause of section 15 reads as follows, viz: "or in case any citizen or other person shall alienate, or attempt to alienate the confidence of any Indian or Indians from the government of the United States, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars." And again it is provided by the 23d section, "That it shall be lawful for the military force of the United States to be employed in such manner, and under such regulations, as the President may direct, in the apprehension of every person who shall or may be found in the Indian country, in violation of any of the provisions of this act," &c.

The suspicions which the agent throws upon the character of those

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Mormons engaged as missionaries are such as may make it necessary as a precautionary step to preserve the harmony of our relations with the Indian tribes, to instruct the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents, to scrutinize the conduct of Mormons and all others suspected of having a design to interrupt the peace and tranquility between the Indians and the government.

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

No. 24½.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.

April 5, 1855.

SIR: You may be aware that I had instructions from the War Department to demand the surrender of some of Captain Gunnison's murderers. Discovering that any attempt to seize them would be certainly resented, I felt it proper, for manifest reasons, to advise with Governor Young before visiting the Pah-vants. The governor assured me that he knew the Indians well, and that not one of the criminals could be obtained, unless by some appeal to the avarice of their chiefs; and he advised me to offer to War-kar and Kinosh-a a few ponies, &c., which I did. Six of the Indians engaged in the massacre were surrendered, and Dr. Hurt, the Indian agent, kindly redeemed the promise made by me. Since that event, it seemed to me eminently proper to show our sense of such remarkably good conduct, and I caused some more presents (for which the agent also paid) to be given to the tribe. The whole value of these presents will amount to about \$500, which, I question not, you will, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, permit to be deducted from sum appropriated by Congress for the Utahs. In any event please hold me solely responsible. I also found it necessary to expend some money in aiding the chiefs to get witnesses, &c., before the court; also to issue provisions for a few days to many Indians attending the trial; but in fairness these items should likewise be deducted; but of that you can judge best. I will write on the subject to the quartermaster and commissary generals.

The trial was abortive; but it will, notwithstanding, have two good effects: one upon the savages, the other upon the general government, which will now understand the undue sympathy felt by the Mormons for the Indians. I have no idea whatever that the prominent Mormon authorities would aid or countenance active hostilities by the government against the Utahs; and in my opinion it is a matter requiring the immediate attention of the Indian Bureau. Permit me to add, in this connexion, that I do not believe the Indian policy of Governor Young to be correct; but of that it is probably best that Dr. Hurt shall advise you.

These savages have undoubtedly learned from Dr. Hurt and myself, *for the first time*, what relation they hold to the government, and that to it *alone* they must look for encouragement in well doing, or chastisement for misconduct.

I will take the liberty to invoke your aid of the course Dr. Hurt has resolved upon towards the Indians in his charge, for it seems to me to be the wisest and most philanthropic possible. One feature, especially should commend itself to you and to every one—the encouragement he proposes to give the Indians to cultivate the soil, and to live upon their own labor. The Mormons, (to their credit be it said, whatever may have been their motive,) have done *something* towards this end; the agent wished to exert himself further and more effectually towards the same end; and I would earnestly ask the support of the government to his consistent and benevolent efforts.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. J. STEPTOE,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel United States Army.

Hon. G. W. MANTPENNY,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

April 15.—Permit to suggest, that as the Pah-vant criminals, recently tried and sentenced to imprisonment have actually escaped, and so received no punishment at all, it might be good policy to award to them but a small portion (if any) of the moneys voted by Congress to the Utahs. This would impress upon them still further the necessity of future good conduct.

No. 25.

OFFICE INDIAN AGENT, UTAH,
Great Salt Lake City, August 30, 1856.

SIR: As your letter of July 9, and copies of those of November 14 and March 19 were received on the 28th instant, which informed me of the non-acceptance of draft No. 18, I take occasion to make a brief statement of the motives that prompted me to pursue the course which I have.

Soon after my arrival in the Territory, (February, 1855,) I became impressed with the fact that the Indians had made a distinction between *Mormons* and *Americans*, which was calculated to operate to the prejudice of the interests and policy of government towards them. I have endeavored to apprise you heretofore of the policy of the *Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints*, of sending missionaries among these Indians, and of the character of the persons generally chosen. These facts were embodied in a letter to you, (April 28, 1855.) I determined to counteract these impressions if possible, but in attempting to do so, a liberal policy was necessary, otherwise their prejudices towards government, and myself as its agent, might have been confirmed. As the course pursued by his excellency Brigham Young has been a liberal one in making presents to them, I thought it inexpedient to relinquish that policy unless a better and more popular one could have been adopted immediately in its stead. And in fact, I was not authorized to deviate from his policy, for in a letter from your office I had been directed to look to him for all my instructions in the

discharge of my official duties. And I have letters of instruction from him authorizing all the expenditures that I have made since entering upon the discharge of the duties of this office. I confess, however, that the policy of introducing manual labor among them was suggested by myself; but even in that I have received his most cordial approbation. Believing this to be the more judicious policy, it has been my chief concern to impress this fact upon your notice through his excellency. Consequently, in all my quarterly communications I have alluded to this subject with the liveliest feeling of interest. Being fully convinced of the propriety and necessity of this policy I applied through him, (for I supposed that the proper channel,) on the 31st of December last, for an appropriation to meet my expenses in this undertaking. And as necessity required in the progress of this enterprise I drew for money, and as I was not yet advised of any other provision having been made to meet my engagements, I drew upon the fund for incidental expenses. I had used all diligence to have the necessary provision made; my engagements were such that I could not relinquish them. To have done so would have been disastrous in the extreme, blighting at once, and perhaps forever, the growing confidence which was rising in the minds of the Indians towards government and its accredited agents; and it was reasonable to suppose that his excellency, after having encouraged me in every way possible in the policy of farming, would have relinquished in some degree his own peculiar policy, that a larger portion of the funds appropriated might be applied to that of farming, as he was fully advised of the course I expected to pursue and had given his sanction to the same. But, contrary to my expectations, so soon as spring opened I received a note from him, requesting me to make a visit to the valleys of the Humboldt, Carson and Tincky rivers, which he knew would require an absence of near four months from my farms, after I had adopted such measures as rendered it impossible for me to retrace my steps and when the trip could not be made without the expenditure of some five or six thousand dollars of the funds on hand. But no doubt his excellency saw a necessity for these arrangements, and I confess it does not become me to speak in terms so plain of a superior officer. But I am charged in your letter of the 19th March, with neglecting to consult his excellency and Agent Armstrong as to the manner in which the public funds should be taken up. I feel it due to myself to make these explanations; and I will say further, that I called at his office directly after receiving the letter of instructions to visit Carson, and expressed my fears that there would not be funds enough to meet our engagements for farming purposes; that the agency had been expensive during the winter; that I had been purchasing stock and farming implements, breadstuffs, &c., and that I had fears of overrunning the appropriation. His only reply was that he had no doubt but my drafts would all be paid. The policy of giving presents to the Indians is a popular one with them, but its benefits are of a transient character, and leaves them disappointed and dissatisfied, or to remain a burden upon the government and our citizens without any permanent good. Any one conversant with the feelings and prejudices which prevailed for some months after my arrival in the Ter-

ritory, will bear me out in the opinion that my policy has been the best that could have been pursued under the circumstances, and has in all probability averted some of the most serious calamities that could have arisen between the two races.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GARLAND HURT,
Indian Agent, Utah.

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 26.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AGENT, UTAH TERRITORY,
October 31, 1856.

SIR: Having just returned from an excursion in the southern settlements, in company with Surveyor General Burr and Mr. Peltro, late of the topographical corps, I take the liberty of presenting to your notice a few incidents of rather mysterious and otherwise unpleasant character, which occurred to us during the trip. Travelling by way of the Indian farm in Sanpito county, we reached Fillmore on the morning of the 23d instant; but learning that Kinosh, the Pah-vante chief, was very sick, we concluded to go on to the Indian farm at Corn creek to see him. But we had not proceeded far till we saw, between us and the base of the mountains, two persons on horseback going in the direction of the Indian lodges at full speed. I supposed them to be Indians, but before we reached the Indian settlement we saw them returning by the same route. When we drew up to the lodges I asked who they were? the Indians said they were Mormon boys, and on inquiring what they had come down in such a hurry for, they answered, Nothing! After some little confusion when we first drove up, the Indians became quiet, and appeared glad to see us. We remained with them until the 25th, when, as the weather was becoming more inclement, we returned to Fillmore, and put up at the house of Mr. Peter Robinson, where we were received and entertained in a hospitable manner. In the evening we were visited by Mr. Edwin Pugh, who invited two young men of our party, R. W. James and James White, to accompany him to his house, which they did; but they had not been there long till some persons began to stone the house, some of the rocks passing through the windows and smashing the lights. Mr. P. ran out and asked what they meant? They asked what he was doing with those damned Americans about his house? Mr. P. said they were not Americans, but Mormons. They replied that they were no better than Americans, or they would not be with them. I state these facts as they were related to us the next morning by the young men. Mr. Pugh also informed us that the young men who went ahead of us in such haste to the Indian camp had been sent by the bishop to tell the Indians that the Americans were coming to their camp to arrest the murderers of Captain Gunnison, and to advise them to look out. As we were about leaving, I did not investigate the

matter any further. But as the subject came up again in the evening, after we had camped for the night, I thought to ask Pin-tuts, who had accompanied us from Spanish fork, if he had heard the Pah-vantes say anything about it; he said when he reached their camps, some two or three miles ahead of us, the Pah-vantes were in great confusion, and some of them were running off. They said that the Mormons had sent them word that the Americans were coming to tie them, but he told them that they were fools, for we were not tying captives, but friends, and were coming to give them presents. On the next day some teamsters, whom we met, asked Pin-tuts who we were; the Indian replied that we were Americans. They told him that we were "cots-at," (not good.) He told them they were fools, and passed on. Now I am satisfied, sir, that you cannot approve of such conduct, and may easily imagine how direful the consequences might have been to our little party, when we, unsuspectingly, drove up to their village and camped for the night, had it not been for the interposition of our faithful friend and guide in behalf of our innocence.

Soon after commencing my labors among the Indians of this Territory, I learned that they made a distinction between the Mormons and Americans, which I thought was not altogether compatible with correct policy, believing that it would ultimately operate to the prejudice of one or the other party, and I have not been backward in expressing my views on all suitable occasions, to the people in regard to this matter, and have almost invariably, as my interpreters will certify, took occasion in my intercourse with the Indians, to teach them that there is no distinction between the two classes, but that we were all the Great Father's people. If they believe me they will accuse the opposite party with lying and attempting to deceive them, and then how easy it will be for men to imagine that I am stirring up prejudices among the Indians against the people, and the foul aspersions of slander will brand me, and I am to be hunted down for crimes of which they, themselves, are the guilty perpetrators.

I am not unmindful of the delicate position I occupy as a mediator between the two races in this Territory, yet I am not unwilling that my official conduct should be subjected to the strictest scrutiny, for I am satisfied that our prospects for success in the policy which has been adopted for the civilization of the Indians in this Territory, depends greatly upon the conduct of those with whom they are daily brought in contact, and it is to be regretted that men will so far forget themselves, and the relations they sustain, both to Indians and to government, as to be guilty of gross misrepresentations so fatal to their own peace and prosperity.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

GARLAND HURT,
Indian Agent.

His Excellency BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Governor, &c.

No. 27.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AGENT, UTAH,
Great Salt Lake City, November 20, 1856.

SIR : As a large number of claims against government, for losses of property in consequence of Indian depredations in Utah, have received my certificate, I deem it proper to state that I entertained doubts of the propriety of encouraging them ; but as I had already sanctioned some of a similar character before I was aware of the amount to be presented, I have concluded that they would enable you to judge more correctly of the wisdom of the boasted policy of his excellency Brigham Young, which has been conducted at the sacrifice of the lives and property of a deluded populace, who are now groaning in poverty and distress.

If his excellency's boasted civilization of the Utahs is to be sustained at such a sacrifice as these claims show, it is difficult to conceive what advantage has been derived from it ; and I would say further, that if half the amount that is here presented had been appropriated and used in a proper manner for the civilization of the Indians during the last three years, the whole of this same Utah tribe, and all others in the vicinity of these settlements might, by this time, been happily located and in the enjoyment of many, if not all, the comforts of civilized life, and that, too, without the complaint of a single individual in the Territory for losses.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GARLAND HURT,
Indian Agent, Utah.

HON. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 28.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Great Salt Lake City, September, 12, 1857.

SIR : Enclosed please find abstract, account current, and vouchers, from 1 to 35, inclusive, (also abstract of employés) for the current quarter up to this date, as, owing to the stoppage of the mail, I have deemed it best to avail myself of the opportunity of sending by private conveyance, not knowing when I may have another chance. The expenditure, as you will observe by the papers, amount to \$6,411 38, for which I have drawn my drafts on the department in favor of Hon. John W. Bernhisel, delegate to Congress from this Territory. You will also observe that a portion of these expenditures accrued prior to this quarter, which may need a word of explanation.

Santa Clara is in Washington county, the extreme southern county of this Territory, and this labor was commenced and partly performed; seeds, grain, &c., furnished prior to the time that Major Armstrong visited those parts of the Territory, hence failed to find its way into his reports, and failed being included in mine because the accounts and vouchers were not sooner brought in, and hence not settled until recently. But little has been effected in that part of the Territory at

the expense of the government, although much has been done by the citizens in aiding the Indians with tools, teams, and instruction in cultivating the earth. The bands mentioned are part of the Piede tribe of Indians, who are very numerous, but only in part inhabit this territory. These Indians are more easily induced to labor than any others in the Territory, and many of them are now engaged in the common pursuits of civilized life. Their requirements are constant for wagons, ploughs, spades, hoes, teams, and harness, &c., to enable them to work to advantage.

In like manner, the Indians in Cache valley have received but little at the expense of the government, although a sore tax upon the people. West and along the line of the Oregon and California travel they continue to make their contributions, and, I am sorry to add, with considerable loss of life to the travellers. This is what I have always sought by all means in my power to avert, but I find it the most difficult of any portion to control. I have for many years succeeded better than this. I learn by report that many of the lives of the emigrants and considerable quantities of property have been taken. This is principally owing to a company of some three or four hundred returning Californians, who travelled those roads last spring to the eastern States, shooting at every Indian they could see—a practice utterly abhorrent to all good people, yet, I regret to say, one which has been indulged in to a great extent by travellers to and from the eastern States and California; hence the Indians regard all white men alike their enemies, and kill and plunder whenever they can do so with impunity, and often the innocent suffer for the deeds of the guilty. This has always been one of the greatest difficulties that I have had to contend with in the administration of Indian affairs in this Territory. It is hard to make an Indian believe that the whites are their friends, and the Great Father wishes to do them good, when, perhaps, the very next party which crosses their path shoots them down like wolves.

This trouble with the Indians only exists along the line of travel west, and beyond the influence of our settlements. The Shoshones are not hostile to travellers, so far as they inhabit in this Territory, except, perhaps, a few called "Snake Diggers," who inhabit, as before stated, along the line of travel west of the settlements. There have, however, been more or less depredations the present season north, and more within the vicinity of the settlements, owing to the causes above mentioned, and I find it of the utmost difficulty to restrain them. The sound of war quickens the blood and nerves of an Indian. The report that troops were wending their way to this Territory has also had its influence upon them. In one or two instances this was the reason assigned why they made the attacks which they did upon some herds of cattle. They seemed to think it was to be war; they might as well commence and begin to lay in a supply of food when they had a chance. If I am to have the direction of the Indian affairs of this Territory, and am expected to maintain friendly relations with the Indians, there are a few things that I would most respectfully suggest to be done:

First. That travellers omit their infamous practice of shooting them down when they happen to see one. Whenever the citizens of this

Territory travels the roads they are in the habit of giving the Indians food, tobacco, and a few other presents, and the Indians expect some such trifling favor, and they are emboldened by this practice to come up to the road with a view of receiving such presents. When, therefore, travellers from the States make their appearance they throw themselves in sight with the same view, and when they are shot at, some of their number killed, as has frequently been the case, we cannot but expect them to wreak their vengeance upon the next train.

Secondly. That the government should make more liberal appropriations to be expended in presents. I have proven that it is far cheaper to feed and clothe the Indians than to fight them. I find, moreover, that after all, when the fighting is over, it is always followed by extensive presents, which, if properly distributed in the first instance, might have averted the fight. In this case, then, the expense of presents are the same, and it is true in nine-tenths of the cases that have happened.

Thirdly. The troops must be kept away, for it is a prevalent fact that, wherever there are the most of these we may expect to find the greatest amount of hostile Indians and the least security to persons and property.

If these three items could be complied with, I have no hesitation in saying that, so far as Utah is concerned, that travellers could go to and from, pass and repass, and no Indian would disturb or molest them or their property.

In regard to my drafts, it appears that the department is indisposed to pay them; for what reason I am at a loss to conjecture. I am aware that Congress separated the office of superintendent of Indian affairs from that of governor; that the salary of governor remained the same for his gubernatorial duties, and that the superintendent's was fifteen hundred. I do think that, inasmuch as I perform the duties of both offices, that I am entitled to the pay appropriated for it, and trust that you will so consider it.

I have drawn again for the expenditure of this present quarter, as above set forth. Of course you will do as you please about paying, as you have with the drafts for the two last quarters.

The department has often manifested its approval of the management of the Indian affairs in this superintendency, and never its disapproval. Why, then, should I be subjected to such annoyance in regard to obtaining the funds for defraying its expenses? Why should I be denied my salary; why should appropriations made for the benefit of the Indians of this Territory be retained in the treasury and individuals left unpaid? These are questions I leave for you to answer at your leisure, and, meanwhile, submit to such course in relation thereto as you shall see fit to direct.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRIGHAM YOUNG,

*Governor, and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Utah Territory.*

Hon. JAMES W. DENVER,
*Commissioner Indian Affairs,
Washington City, D. C.*

No. 29.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, Washington, November 11, 1857.

SIR: Your communication of the 12th of last September has been received, and would not require a formal reply were it not for the effort you make to place this office in the wrong, when, in fact, whatever difficulties exist, have resulted from your own conduct. As the superintendent of Indian affairs for Utah Territory, it was your duty to keep a supervisory control over the different agents, and to see that they did not exceed their authority. It was your duty, also, to notify them of all things pertaining to their duties, and especially to keep them, in their expenditures, within the appropriations made for your superintendency. Their reports were made to you, and by you transmitted here. You cannot, therefore, plead ignorance of their transactions, knowing then the amount of the appropriations, and being fully advised of the affairs of the agents, and that money could not be taken out of the treasury without an act of Congress, you have allowed the drafts to exceed the appropriation to the amount of \$31,380 50 to the close of the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1857. When the agents were notified that their drafts could not be paid in consequence of the appropriations having been exhausted, and rebuked for exceeding them, they replied that they had no information from you on the subject. These communications passed through your hands, and yet you seem to have passed them by unnoticed. With a full knowledge then of all the facts, you took no steps, so far as this office is informed, to protect the public interests, or to keep your subordinates within the proper sphere of their duties. On the contrary you seem to have been disposed to encourage these things, as is evidenced in your orders to Agent Hurt, sending him to Carson's valley, at a heavy expense to the government, when it was well known that the services of an agent were not required in that quarter; and again when you fitted out an expedition yourself, and conducted it northward, out of your superintendency, to give presents to Indians not under your control. From all this it follows that if your drafts are not paid, you have no right to complain, because you knew, at the time, that the appropriations on which they were drawn were exhausted.

But, even if the money was in the treasury ready for the Indian service in Utah, I do not see how it can be applied to the payment of your drafts until they shall have first passed through the strictest scrutiny; for this department has information from reliable sources, that, so far from encouraging amicable relations between the Indians and the people of the United States outside of your own immediate community, you have studiously endeavored to impress on the minds of the Indians that there was a difference between your own sect, usually known as Mormons, and the government and other citizens of the United States—that the former were their friends and the latter their enemies.

In addition to this, you have been denouncing this government and threatening an armed resistance to the authorities sent out by the

President. Indeed, unless you and your coadjutors are most grossly misrepresented, and your language misquoted, the appearance of those authorities among you is all that is necessary to prompt you to an overt act of treason. It could never have been intended, when the appropriations were made by Congress, that the money should be used in arousing the savages to war against our own citizens, or to enable a subordinate officer to carry on treasonable practices against his government. The rule of this office is to withhold annuities from the Indians whenever they place themselves in a hostile or antagonistic attitude towards the government, and I know of no reason why the same rule should not be applied to you at this time ; but, as the appropriation has been exhausted, it is not necessary to consider that question now. You say " the troops must be kept away, for it is a prevalent fact that wherever there are the most of these, we may expect to find the greatest amount of hostile Indians, and the least security for persons and property." The troops are under the direction of the President, and it is fair to presume that he would not send them to Utah Territory unless there was a necessity for so doing ; and if it be true that, wherever the greatest number of troops are there are to be found the greatest number of hostile Indians, it arises from the fact that the troops are necessary at such places to preserve the peace and to keep the Indians in subjection. There is no reason why persons and property should be any the less secure in the neighborhood of the troops ; nor is there any reason why *peaceable* citizens should object to their presence. If it is your intention to preserve peace, the troops will not interfere with you ; but if you intend otherwise, then it is necessary that the troops should be on the ground to enforce it.

It is much to be regretted that such a state of affairs should exist, and it is always with great reluctance that we arrive at the conclusion that American citizens should at any time require the strong arm of power to compel obedience to the laws, or that a subordinate officer should so far forget his duty as to use his official position to injure one portion of his fellow-citizens, and to alienate another portion from loyalty to their government. But, when convinced of the existence of such facts, the chief executive has no alternative left but to crush out rebellion ; and for this purpose all the powers of the government are placed under his control.

Your claim for double salary cannot be allowed, for even if it did not come in conflict with the general rule which forbids the payment of two salaries at the same time to the same persons, yet you could not be entitled to it, for the reason that you became superintendent of Indian affairs by virtue of your appointment as governor of the Territory ; and although these offices have since been separated, yet you had not, at the date of your communication, been relieved from the duties appertaining to them. Your other accounts will be examined into, and whenever it shall be ascertained that the expenditure was properly made it will be paid, should Congress make an appropriation for that purpose.

You say " the department has often manifested its approval of the management of the Indian affairs in this superintendency, and never its disapproval." The reverse of this is the fact. This office has

often found fault with your conduct, and to prove this it is only necessary to quote your own language. One extract from your communication to this office, dated "Great Salt Lake City, June 26, 1855," will suffice. You there say, "for the last two years I have experienced the greatest difficulty in getting my accounts adjusted at the department; and when they have finally been so adjusted, that it has been done by *suspending* and *disallowing* a great portion thereof." Many similar extracts might be given, but this is sufficient to establish the incorrectness of your statement that this office had never manifested its disapproval of your conduct.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. W. DENVER,
Commissioner.

His Excellency BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.

No. 30.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, November 24, 1857.

SIR: You are, doubtless, aware of the condition of affairs in the Territory of Utah, and of the fact that the President has found it necessary, in consequence of the attitude which the Mormons, so called, have placed themselves in towards the government, to send a portion of the army to that country. The department has been advised that steps have been taken by persons of that sect to endeavor to alienate some of the tribes of the Upper Platte from their allegiance to the United States; and, presuming that it is not improbable that the same means may be used, or attempted, with the tribes of the Territory of New Mexico bordering upon Utah, or that they may be excited by the scenes which may occur between the troops and that misguided people, it is necessary that every precaution should be taken to keep them quiet. You are, therefore, instructed to use every endeavor in your power to effect this object. If it is necessary that you should visit them in person you are required to do so, and to use all funds in your hands applicable to such a purpose, if requisite, in making presents, or otherwise, for the purpose of conciliating them. Indeed, you are authorized to draw upon this office, if absolutely demanded, for a sum not exceeding ten or fifteen thousand dollars, which can be so applied. Yet, all pains should be taken to observe the strictest economy in its expenditures, taking care to satisfy yourself that strong reasons exist for every item laid out.

Should you fail in your efforts to keep the Indians in a state of peace and quiet, then your aim should be to array them against such other Indians as may be found on the side of the enemies of the government, and to spare no pains to prevent them from attacking the whites. The object of the government is to keep them quiet, if possible; but if that cannot be done, then to control them in such a man-